Dear Jack,

I thank you for your letter dated the 28th May to which
I have replied by cable to the effect that it was difficult to give   STATINTL
answers either to this letter or your other letter by cable but
herewith now are our comments regarding the problem which you have
on the alarm signal on the present equipments :-

The system as it is at present will only operate over one
complete cycle of the counter. The point at which the cycle starts
and stops can fairly easily be changed. If it is required that the
cycle should start at 000,000 and finish at 999998 (which seems to be
your requirement) then the wiring changes required can be found in
publication FSP160(3). Part 3 Section 6 Fig. 3. The wiring between
the dec/ter converter in position 23, the decade in position 25 and
the ternary check in position 29 should be changed to correspond with
this diagram. The connections would then be as in the schematic
Part 3 Section 5 Fig. 6. The wires which require to be changed are
the 0,1 and 2 inputs to the last dec/ter converter (This is on the
Ternary Check circuit board), and also the 0 to 9 inputs to this board.

These changes are not recommended because on setting datum or
returning to datum, any small movement of the table causing the count
to be 999998 would operate the fault alarm. It was for this reason
that the start of the ternary check cycle was set to 900,000.

Originally we were supplying the equipment with decades fitted
all through (i.e. decades instead of pentades in the first stage.)
One/

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One of the functions of the ternary compensator is to correct the
ternary counter at the start and finish of each cycle.   With decades
all through it is possible to comb through any number of cycles
without operating the alarm.   When pentades are fitted instead of
decades, then a different type of correction is required.

We do not have a standard circuit board to do this correction
but it is possible to make one.   It would replace the present ternary
compensator but would be more complicated.   It would however, be
the solution to your problem, as the fault system would then operate
over any number of counting cycles.

It is a little difficult to give an absolutely definite price
at the moment of the cost of this operation, as you can appreciate
these boards are not yet designed, however, comparing their likely
content of components as opposed to other boards we would estimate
the cost would be of the order [   ] per board and there would   STATINTL
of course be one circuit board per axis.

We would certainly like if at all possible to recover this
cost but in view of the troubles there have been with this equipment
we would be prepared on a point of building-up further goodwill to
ignore it if you consider that this would be a good thing to do.

On the question of making these boards ready we could obviously
make the first one in the laboratory, but these would be wired boards.
After we put them through Production then we would almost certainly
want them to be Printed Circuit boards, in the first case the wired
boards would take about four weeks; the Printed Circuit boards would
take 3/4 months.

With this information in mind I leave it entirely to yourself
as to how you approach the customer on the question of any cost recovery.

I hope this clarified the situation for you.   Please let me
know if you would like any further assistance.

Yours sincerely,

STATINTL